



Alternative Fuels & Chemicals Coalition

Advocating for Public Policies to Promote the Development & Production of Alternative Fuels, Renewable Chemicals, Biobased Products, and Sustainable Aviation Fuels

AFCC's 2022 Appropriations Requests

KEY PROGRAMS SUMMARY: INTERIOR & ENVIRONMENT (I&E)

AFCC's priorities are indicated in red text

Subcommittee: Interior & Environment

Agency: U.S. Department of Interior (DOI)

Account / Program:	FY 2018 Appropriation	FY 2019 Appropriation	FY 2020 Appropriation	FY 2021 Appropriation	President's FY 2022 Budget	AFCC's FY 2022 Request	
DOI: Indian Affairs; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Operation of Indian Programs; Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development							
FY Appropriation	\$123,565,389 from the \$2,411,200,00 appropriation for the Operation of Indian Programs	\$174,616,164 from the \$2,414,577,000 appropriation for the Operation of Indian Programs	\$120,000,000 from the \$1,577,110,000 appropriation for the Operation of Indian Programs	E&W approps subcommittee: \$22,000,000 appropriated to the Department of Energy, Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs under		\$175,000,000 out of the FY2022 OIP appropriation	Note: the Department of Interior, Operation of Indian Programs (OIP) received a FY2021 appropriation of \$1,616,532,000
DOI: Indian Affairs; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Indian Guaranteed Loan Program							
FY Appropriation	\$9,272,000	\$10,779,000	\$11,779,000	\$11,797,000		\$11,797,000	
DOI: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Ocean Energy Management							



Subcommittee: Interior & Environment

Agency: U.S. Department of Interior (DOI)

Account / Program:	FY 2018 Appropriation	FY 2019 Appropriation	FY 2020 Appropriation	FY 2021 Appropriation	President's FY 2022 Budget	AFCC's FY 2022 Request	
FY Appropriation	\$171,000,000	\$179,266,000	\$191,511,000	\$198,815,000		\$198,815,000	
DOI: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund							
FY Appropriation	\$24,672,000	\$24,672,000	\$24,713,000	\$24,831,000		\$24,831,000	

Subcommittee: Interior & Environment

Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Account / Program:	FY 2018 Appropriation	FY 2019 Appropriation	FY 2020 Appropriation	FY 2021 Appropriation	President's FY 2022 Budget	AFCC's FY 2022 Request	
USDA: Hazardous Materials Management; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)							
EPA: Environmental Programs and Management; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. 6901), RCRA Waste Management							
FY Appropriation	\$58,439,000	\$58,728,300	\$66,819,000	Requires review of the EPA Budget in Brief for FY2022; will be filled in later		\$66,819,000	
Note: No appropriations for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) have been delineated in the Consolidated Appropriation Acts of FY2017- however, these program amounts have been listed the EPA Budget in Brief for each fiscal year.							
EPA: Environmental Programs and Management; Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program (LUST)							
FY Appropriation	\$91,941,000	\$91,941,000	\$91,941,000	\$92,203,000		\$92,203,000	
EPA: Environmental Programs and Management; Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program							



Subcommittee: Interior & Environment

Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Account / Program:	FY 2018 Appropriation	FY 2019 Appropriation	FY 2020 Appropriation	FY 2021 Appropriation	President's FY 2022 Budget	AFCC's FY 2022 Request	
Underground Storage Tank Program (UST)							
FY Appropriation	\$11,218,000 (per amount identified in EPA 2019 Budget Justification, pg. 683 and Budget in Brief, LUST/UST, pg. 51)	\$11,089,800 (per amount identified in EPA 2020 Budget Justification, pg. 591 and Budget in Brief, LUST/UST, pg. 61)	\$10,750,000 (per amount identified in EPA 2021 Budget Justification, pg. 807 and Budget in Brief, LUST/UST, pg. 79)	Requires review of the EPA Budget in Brief for FY2022; will be filled in later		\$11 million	
EPA: Science and Technology; Clean Air; Federal Vehicle and Fuel Standards and Certification							
FY Appropriation	\$90,650,100	\$94,240,000	\$94,790,000	No appropriation for this program appears in the FY2021 Consolidated Appropriations Act		\$94 million	
EPA: State and Tribal Assistance Grants; Pollution Prevention Program							
FY Appropriation	\$12,194,000 included under State and Tribal Assist. Grants appropriation, Paragraph (8)	\$11,657,500 included under State and Tribal Assist. Grants appropriation, Paragraph (8)	\$11,127,000 included under State and Tribal Assist. Grants appropriation, Paragraph (15)	No specific amount is broken out in the FY2021 Consolidated Appropriations Act; the FY2021 appropriation for State and Tribal Assist. Grants is \$1,638,826,000		\$11,127,000	



Subcommittee: Interior & Environment

Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Account / Program:	FY 2018 Appropriation	FY 2019 Appropriation	FY 2020 Appropriation	FY 2021 Appropriation	President's FY 2022 Budget	AFCC's FY 2022 Request	
EPA: Clean Air Act; Forest Residuals (1)							
FY Appropriation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		New Program (1)	See below

The following proposal from AFCC and its 90+ member companies would allow dead and diseased wood to be removed from national forests and public lands which increase wildfire danger and destruction.

While it is likely that separate legislation will need to be introduced (AFCC already has reached out to several Members to do this), AFCC would nevertheless like to provide the subcommittee with the following explanation of AFCC's proposal.

AFCC would welcome the opportunity to provide the subcommittee with additional information and justification for this request and to work with professional staff and subcommittee members in order to advance this proposal.

AFCC's proposal would amend the *Clean Air Act* by adding the definition for *Forest Residuals*, as proposed below, which **would not open** the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS).

Drought, intensified by climate change, as well as insect infestations and disease have put national forests, public lands, private forest lands, and rural areas at increased risk of catastrophic wildfire. Removing decayed and diseased forest residuals for use as feedstock for value-added products in the production of renewable chemicals, biobased products, advanced biofuels, cellulosic biofuels, and sustainable aviation fuels would alleviate the buildup of residual forest waste and mitigate the damage and costs of future wildfires. **Thus, a significant liability and threat to natural habitats, wildlife, private property, and lives could be reduced and turned into an asset that would create jobs, stimulate economic development in rural areas, and put the Nation on a path to sustainability and global leadership in the production renewable products.**



Amending the Clean Air Act would prevent opening the RFS, which has statutory restrictions on the use of woody biomass from national forests.

The amendment being proposed by would provide direction from Congress to the EPA Administrator to use this diseased and dead wood as an acceptable pathway for the production of biofuels, generate Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs), and allow for the production of other high-value biobased products.

The definition that AFCC is proposing for Forest Residuals is as follows: *“The term ‘forest residuals’ shall mean diseased, dying, and insect-infested trees and underbrush, fallen trees, slash piles, discarded forest waste from timber sales and thinning operations, and small diameter branches and tree tops discarded by timber operations.”*

The Nation is facing unprecedented challenges as a result of the global health pandemic caused by COVID-19, with its impacts felt across all of society.

The Department of Homeland Security has identified the biofuels sector as an essential, critical infrastructure workforce during the COVID-19 response. However, as motor vehicle and aviation fuel demand has plummeted, prices have slumped to record lows and alternative fuel producers are suffering heavy losses.

Highly-skilled jobs across the country are being lost at an accelerated rate. Assisting the biofuels industry with readily available, no-cost feedstocks would jump-start the industry by increasing the number of jobs that can be created and, at the same time, mitigating the incidence and damage caused by wildfires.

The U.S. Forest Service and federal land management officials are grappling with the climbing cost of wildfires. As Agriculture Secretary Sonny Perdue said in a September 14, 2017 written statement, “Forest Service spending on fire suppression in recent years has gone from 15 percent of the budget to 55 percent – or maybe even more – which means we have to keep borrowing from funds that are intended for forest management.” Those costs have continued to increase each year since.

Annual removal of forest residuals by the Forest Service and federal land management agencies prior to each fire season would mitigate fires during the fire season and open up land to grow new trees.

Sustainable forest management practices employed by the Forest Service and federal land management agencies will be required to manage the removal forest residuals and deliver them to central locations for chipping. The chipped residuals would be delivered to or picked up by users who intend to use the residuals as feedstocks to produce value-added products such as renewable chemicals, biofuels, and biobased products.



I&E appropriations subcommittee connection:

The costs of chipping, pick-up, and delivery would be borne by the Forest Service and federal land managing agencies at no cost to the users. No cost would be assessed for the use of the chipped residuals.

The Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior would be directed to include these costs in the wildfire management fund allocations in their fiscal year 2022 and 2023 appropriation requests to Congress.

AFCC also would be happy to work with the subcommittee to provide funds for this purpose in the I&E in either appropriations or report language.